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DATA OF RUNNING OUVER CINGULATA ON FEDERAL HIGHWAY LOCATED WITHIN A CONSERVATION UNIT IN SOUTHERN BRAZIL

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RESUMO

The first steps to develop conservation strategies are the preparation of lists of fauna and flora species in the respective area of interest. Many conservation units (UC's) in Brazil have outdated fauna data or do not, as is the case of the Banhado Grande Environmental Protection Area (APABG), which covers part of the Pampa and Atlantic forest biomes and occupies 2/3 of the basin Gravataí river basin, totaling an area of 136.935 acres, located in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The two- way highway BR-290/RS (Freeway), part of its route, crosses the interior of APABG between km's 22 + 800 to 64 + 100. The diagnosis of the hit-and-run situation of a highway, both in the phase prior to its installation, and in the operation and/or expansion phase, becomes an extremely important tool for the preparation of environmental prognoses. In addition, it enables decision-making in the process of elaborating and spatially disposing structures to mitigate the impact. This study seeks to identify the critical points that concentrate incidents, as well as the recorded species and the factors/causes associated with the number of trampling animals of the Cingulata order, within the APABG. The methodology consisted of quarterly campaigns (4 per year) were carried out, on random days within seasonal periods (summer, autumn, winter and spring). The kilometers of the Highway sampled were from km 10 + 000 to Km 82 + 000 (covering the buff er area according to the State Environmental Secretariat of the State, which characterizes the UC's surroundings, with Km's 22 + 800 to 64 + 100 delimiting the crossing of the highway inside the APABG). The sampling took place visually, between the hours of 8:00 am and 5:30 pm, by two observers, in a car traveling along the side of the road at a constant speed of 40 km/h, being covered 144 km, in the Guaíba-Osório direction (south lane) and Osório-Guaíba (north lane). A total of 13 run over individuals of the Order Cingulata. A richness of three species was observed, being 4 individuals of the species Dasypus novemcinctus, 2 individuals of Dasypus hybridus, 3 individuals of Euphractus sexcinctus, another 4 individuals could not be identified at the gender level by the state of the body fragments found. The results after the 12 campaigns (2013-2015), showed that most of the animals run over (8 individuals) were recorded between km's 29 + 900 to 51 + 980 called critical points. Even so, it was found that the majority of pedestrians were run over on the south lane (9 records) while on the north lane only (4 records). The campaigns that recorded the most hit specimens were the summer (5 records) and spring (4 records) seasons. All the animals described in this

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study are not part of a threatened species list and occur in several other regions of Brazil. These results make it possible for the concessionaire responsible for the highway to make decisions in the process of preparing and spatially arranging structures to mitigate the impact for the Cingulata order and other groups that cross BR-290.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Armadillo, BR-290/RS, Environmental Protection Area, Road Ecology.

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